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## BLOUNT BITES BLAIR.

A GEORGIAN GRIP ON THE GUANO LOBBYIST.

The General Attention Attracted Toward the Blounts of the New Hampshire Senator—The Developments in Committee—The House of Representatives Before Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution. WASHINGTON, May 11.—The house seems determined to make the agricultural bureau a separate department of our great and good government. The bill now pending for that purpose meets favor on both sides. It is greatly strengthened by the personal popularity of Dr. Loring, a shining contrast to the dreary Le Doe.

The department is being made more efficient than ever, and it is claimed that its elevation to the dignity of cabinet consideration would render it much more generally useful.

THE NEXT THING. After this discussion comes the bill to extend bank charters, and then the election cases will be taken up again, beginning with the contest of Mackey against Dibble, of South Carolina.

The democrats mean to make a determined effort to have this case committed because of the discovery that Mackey has altered material parts of the original testimony.

Mr. Dibble, the sitting member, was elected to fill the place of Mr. Connor, who was last spring. He is one of the most prominent of the younger politicians in South Carolina, a man of fine abilities and striking presence.

His service in congress has made him many friends; some on the republican side who would like to lodge the party lash and vote to keep him in the seat he is entitled to. Mackey did not oppose him in the special election, but he was elected to the chair.

He was elected to the seat of Mr. Connor, and Dibble must stand in his stead.

Mackey is a notorious and a disturbing influence in South Carolina with enough sense to make him dangerous and not enough principle to restrain him from the most miserable expedients. He has done more than any other man to keep alive bitter prejudice and to give color to the slanders of his state which have been circulated through the north. He is summed up as a daring, unscrupulous and cunning demagogue.

Now that Chamberlain has left Carolina and Moses has turned convict, he is the most prominent remaining figure to represent the dark days through which the palmetto state was safely brought after much tribulation.

It is generally believed that Mr. Blount has proven himself the liveliest man of the house committee on foreign relations. Shipyard has been enjoying full swing and perplexing its examiners, and he has been in the hands of the Georgia congressman. Then he was forced directly to the core of the question, and then, for the first time, he lost his temper.

Blount was the only man who made anything out of the question. From your list telegraphic accounts you have seen how he used up Senator Blair, a sleek witness and an artful dunder. Blair was handled by Blount three days most successfully. He put on very good airs when he first appeared before the committee. He evaded, time and again, the penetrating inquiries of the business men, but he went out at last in a poor plight.

He was very indignant Saturday when Mr. Blount asked him how much of Shipyard's stock he was promised and finally refused to answer. This morning he saw what an attitude he had placed himself in and owned up to having one hundred thousand dollars of the Persian script. This he kept until Mr. Caldera was arrested and the bubble burst.

Now it looks as if he is trying to make himself a scapegoat to assume before the public, but it does not meet with the general expectation of the conduct of a United States senator. Blair said he gloried in the part he had played. It looks now as if Blair would have had in at least two wars at once if he had carried out his "great American eagle" policy of stamping England in the face with one hand and Chili with the other. Nobody need be alarmed now. Old man Frelinghuysen doesn't mean to harm a soul. He has the smoothest policy yet known in the use of those policies which, for fear of doing something wrong, does nothing at all.

THE HOUSE OF BUSINESS. The house is trying to devise some means of hurrying up the immense amount of business before it. The plan suggested of going to the speaker's table would seem a good one, for after the senate has passed a measure, it ought to have a showing in the house. Of the six thousand bills introduced this session a great mass, must, of course, be left stranded, but some method of selecting the business to be finished is naturally suggested as a part of sensible legislation. July may be invaded before the rest comes. The long, hot days and the approach of summer campaign cannot, however, utterly fail of effect.

POINTS. Not more than two other contests will be decided at this session.

The races next week will give the hard-worked senate four days rest.

Cadet W. W. Forsyth, of Atlanta will graduate at West Point next month.

Mr. Flower's friends say he is rising every day in the New York gubernatorial canvass. Mr. Randall, after a month's rustication in August, will return to Washington in a few days.

The low tariff men expect very little showing on the commission. They will not be disappointed.

Senator Vance's lecture in Richmond on the "Humorous Aspects of American Politics" was a decided success.

Jim Bennett reached Washington in a brand new yacht this afternoon, attended by a few young men in light frocks.

All the Washington correspondents are talking of Mr. Stephens in connection with the governorship of Georgia.

They say that Senator Henry G. Davis don't really mean to decline re-election, but just said no to get the boys to beg him.

Pendleton and John Kelly, according to reports, have had a love feast in New York. Pendleton's presidential fever is reaching a dangerous degree.

Congressman Tillman, of South Carolina, is the candidate of several papers in his state for governor, but he says he cares very little about it. His seat is contested by the negro Smallwood.

Some of the naughty reporters are saying that Ben Brewster don't leave the president's ship at the Old Point naval review because he was in such "good spirits." Brewster is a lively old coon.

F. H. R.

## CHURCH COUNCILS.

BAPTIST AND METHODIST LEGISLATION.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Baptist Convention Now Assembled in Greenville—Yesterday's Proceedings—The Methodist Conference in Session in Nashville.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution. GREENVILLE, May 11.—At the meeting Tuesday night, conducted by Pastor Strickland, talks, earnest and tender, were made by Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Richmond college, former pastor of the church; Rev. Dr. Manly, of the Southern Baptist theological seminary; Rev. Dr. J. W. Williams, of the University of Georgia; Rev. Dr. J. M. McPherson, of the University of North Carolina. Two persons were received for baptism. The meeting was a very tender one throughout, and was an earnest of a fine spirit for the deliberative sessions to follow.

ASSEMBLY OF THE CONVENTION. The president, our own Dr. P. H. Mell, of whom Georgia is justly proud as chancellor of her university, and as the most distinguished parliamentarian in America, called the convention to order Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The whole congregation joined in singing "Jesus Lover of My Soul," and the president read the 24th Psalm, and Dr. Gregg, of Rev. Dr. Crane, Texas; Judge D. A. Vason, Georgia, and Rev. J. M. McPherson, of North Carolina. The house adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF BUSINESS. The house committee on elections today agreed, by a vote of nine against two, to report to the house in favor of seating William M. Wheeler, from the eighth congressional district of Alabama.

THE GUTTEAU CASE. Washington, May 11.—Argument in the Gutteau bill of exception was resumed this morning. At the opening of the case, Mr. Reed desired to call attention to one authority on the point that it is the duty of the court to sustain technicalities when they appear in law.

A CASE CITED. He then quoted Lord Mansfield's observation on the subject, pointing out the danger of a case where popular clamor demanded a contrary decision.

Judge Carter—You mean to say he held that the majority should be bound by the opinion of the minority? He said, "Precisely, your honor."

Judge Carter—"Well, that is sound law. We accept it."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CORKILL then began the opening argument for the prosecution. Colonel Corkill conducted the argument, and Mr. Davidson began the closing speech for the prosecution, but had not concluded it when the court adjourned.

THE COUPON KILLER. Richmond, May 11.—Chief Justice Waite this morning granted a writ of habeas corpus to the case of appeals in the case of Antonio vs. Greenham, city treasurer of Richmond, the test case recently decided by the Virginia court of appeals.

IN WHICH, by an equally divided court, the new act known as the "coupon killer" number one, was sustained, and a majority requiring said city treasurer to receive the coupons for taxes was refused. All the judges of the Virginia court united in a certificate to the supreme court that the act was unconstitutional.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—The supreme court has nullified the order of District Judge Monroe in committing to prison for ten days the publisher of the New Orleans Picayune, for the publication of an article in the Picayune which held the incarceration to be a violation of the bill of rights in the state constitution. Seven days of the sentence had already been served. A suit for false imprisonment is threatened.

THE DRY GOODS WAR. Springfield with the Authorities—An Appeal to a Higher Court. Special Dispatch to The Constitution. GRIFFIN, May 11.—The dry goods war between the merchants and the two representatives of the New York gubernatorial canvass, is still progressing, and from the present outlook the adventurers in the new departure seem to have the longest pole. The city court decided the case in favor of the merchants, and by authority of the city court would only impose a fine of ten dollars and costs upon each, which was sustained, and a majority requiring said city treasurer to receive the coupons for taxes was refused. All the judges of the Virginia court united in a certificate to the supreme court that the act was unconstitutional.

ARIZONA INDIGNATION. Tombstone, Arizona, May 11.—An indignation meeting was held here last night to express the public feeling over the recent proclamation issued by President Arthur. An immense crowd was in attendance. Speeches were made and a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and to forward the same to the president and congress.

DISMISSING WILL CAT Insurance Companies. HARRISBURG, Pa., May 11.—The Dauphin county court today dissolved fifty-eight mutual insurance companies, which were lately proposed by the insurance commissioner of the state. The number which the insurance commissioner alleged have been found violating business of their chartered privileges is 23, and against all these proceedings have been instituted with a view to their dissolution.

END OF WATER. MEMPHIS, May 11.—Specials to the Evening Ledger say that Jacksonport, Ark., is three feet under water, and the White river is still rising. Three days heavy rains have caused a washout on the Memphis and Charleston road at Muddy creek, 75 miles east of Memphis. Through travel is suspended.

## CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

THAT THE MALLEYS MURDERED JENNIE CRAMER.

Witnesses After Witness Identify the Malley and Blanche Douglas as Having Killed Jennie Cramer in Charge on the Evening of the Fatal Day—An Almost Perfect Case.

NEW HAVEN, May 11.—In the trial to-day the two Malleys sat opposite Miss Douglas. Walter sat with crossed legs, and taking notes on a quire of foolscap. At one time he amused himself by copying from memory one of the notes he wrote to Jennie Cramer over Miss Douglas's signature. Anon he made sketches of persons in the court room, and passed them to James. Miss Douglas was repeatedly identified by witnesses who were positive that they saw her with Miss Cramer after her final departure from her brother's house. She seemed undisturbed by these identifications. She resolutely faced the mother and Mrs. Miles, who were the first to identify her, but her glances were wandering over the court room when she was pointed out to-day. The weather was warm, yet during the morning she wore her fur-trimmed jacket. This afternoon a little woman, neatly dressed, took a seat at her side and talked with her. It was the second sign of sympathy from her own sex that she had received since she had been in the trial.

"NO MURDER, NO!" Mrs. Minnie Klippstein, wife of a German baker in business at the Elliott house, resumed the stand. She identified Walter Malley, and partly identified Blanche Douglas, as the parties who got into a carriage at the Elliott house on the evening of the fatal day before the body was found. She was satisfied that from her window across the street she saw Jennie Cramer with Blanche in the late afternoon, on the Elliott house door, before and after Jennie abandoned her home. She first saw Jennie Cramer at Blanche Douglas's window on Wednesday afternoon, August 4th, at about ten minutes to six. She knew it was Wednesday, because she was mending stockings that afternoon, and she knew it was about ten minutes to six because Jennie seemed to be in a hurry to go to the chapel from their work. She saw Jennie at the same place between two and three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, August 4th, at about ten minutes to six. 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## THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, or \$3 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 12, 1882.

The signal service bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, partly cloudy weather, with rains, southerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or lower temperature, falling followed by rising barometer.

Another coffin at Chatsworth yesterday, the sympathy of the whole world was centered, and from no people came more sincere sorrow than from the people of Ireland.

MAHON'S peculiar legislation is now on its way for review before the United States supreme court. The bill known as the coupon killer goes up on a writ of error from the Virginia court of last resort.

GENERAL WHEELER, of Alabama, is the next democratic congressman who will have to go. The republicans want a working majority, and they will hesitate at nothing that stands in the way of their getting it.

ARIZONA is indignant. The president has thought proper to enforce the law, and to some prominent frontiersmen nothing worse could happen. The usual resolutions have been adopted and forwarded to Washington.

STUDENTS always develop something sensational. The case reported yesterday from Nashville showed the desperation of a girl for her callous lover, while that of an Atlanta man reported from Louisville exhibits man's infatuation for woman.

The house committee on education and labor has, through its chairman, introduced a bill granting an appropriation of \$1,000,000 a year for five years, for the promotion of education, to be distributed on the basis of illiteracy. The day of the schoolmaster has evidently come.

The coils are slowly but surely fastening around the New Haven miscreants who outraged and murdered their poor victim. The evidence has now traced culprits and victim almost up to the final moment, and it is altogether likely that this link will be supplied by one of the principals, the wayward Blanche.

MR. BLOUNT, in the composition of the committee by the new speaker, was ousted from a field of labor in which he had won merited distinction. In his new field, however, his versatility as a statesman has been tested, and he is to-day a more prominent figure than ever before. His cross examination of the oily Shipperd has attracted general comment.

TUESDAY is the day of religious conventions. The Protestant Episcopal church has diocesan convocations in session at Athens, Georgia; Spartanburg, South Carolina, and Nashville, Tennessee. The Southern Baptists are discussing matters at Greenville, South Carolina; the Southern Methodists are getting fairly to work at Nashville, and the Presbyterians will, on the 18th, assemble at Columbus, Georgia.

AFTER reading the latest developments in the Rountree case, as detailed by the Athens Banner, the whole people of Georgia, and of Athens particularly, will be gratified to recollect that in a perilous moment judicious counsels prevailed, and that what would have been a public disgrace was averted. Lynch law is never justifiable because it is always liable to be unjust, while the law of the land, if properly sustained by public sentiment, will always prove equal to every emergency.

## SHUTTING THEIR GATES.

We accept without discussion the policy of the three or four towns that have quarantined against Atlanta. It seems a little hard that outside towns should shut their gates against a city, however, from which not one man, woman or child has been sent for safety. If there was the slightest danger of an epidemic of small-pox the fathers and husbands of Atlanta—some of them at least—would send their families out of the city. Not one has done so, for the simple reason that there is not the slightest danger to the bulk of our population. The small-pox is confined to a nest of vagrant negroes and a scattering white here and there, and there is no possibility of its spreading.

These towns, however, that have quarantined against Atlanta, because of a few scattering cases of negroes who have the small-pox, may prepare to keep them shut for a long time. They might as well quarantine against New York, which has had 800 cases in three months, or against Cincinnati that has had more deaths from small-pox in one week than Atlanta has had in ten years. Rome and Gainesville, after full discussion of the matter, declined to quarantine, and we predict they incur no danger from the refusal. Whatever may be done, however, the gates of Atlanta will be open to any citizen of Georgia, whenever he wants to come to see us. In the meantime there is not the slightest excitement in the city. Our schools, revivals, picnics, parties and social gatherings are undisturbed, and the man who thought of letting the small-pox stand in the way of even a day's enjoyment, would be laughed at for his pains.

## THE COLORED PEOPLE.

A colored man, who signs himself R. H. Carter, sends us a letter in which he reviews the attitude of THE CONSTITUTION toward the negroes as citizens and as a race. He says that there was a period when this journal seemed desirous of treating the negroes fairly, but he fears, in view of our comments on the Rountree killing at Athens, that we are about

to allow our prejudices to get the better of us. The change, if there has been any, is probably in our correspondent. Certainly there has been none on the part of THE CONSTITUTION. The law knows no color, and we believe that law-breakers should be punished whether they are white or black. A white man who murders a negro ought to be hanged, and a negro who murders a white man ought to be hanged. When two white boys follow up two negro boys with the avowed purpose of having a row and the killing of one of the negroes is the result, THE CONSTITUTION will denounce the affair just as it denounces the killing of Rountree.

Instead of complaining at the impartiality of THE CONSTITUTION, which proposes to befriend the race and at the same time tell them the truth, the negroes should meet together and denounce the incendiary language of a paper which, as matters stand, may be supposed to be their organ. When the news of the killing of Rountree reached Atlanta, and when everybody supposed that he had been murdered by Johnston, the defiance applauded the act and congratulated Johnson on his bravery.

One of the mysteries of the situation is that the thoughtful intelligent representatives of the race do not aid in the efforts which have been made to allay the prejudices that may exist on the part of both races. Another mystery is that they should allow themselves to be represented by a person who declares that bravery on the part of a negro consists in killing a white man. That such a sentiment can be uttered in a negro paper without protest from the real representatives of the race is a bad sign—a very bad sign.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE SMALL-POX. We had hoped it would not be necessary for THE CONSTITUTION to reiterate the statement that we had printed the whole truth as to the small-pox in this city.

Since doubt continues to be thrown on our assertion and the most absurd rumors are put about as to the condition of things here, we repeat what we have already said, that THE CONSTITUTION has from first to last published the name of every person, white or black, who has had the small-pox or omitted like it in this city. We have not omitted one single name, suppressed one single circumstance or withheld one element of the truth. And to the truth of this assertion the managers of THE CONSTITUTION pledge their honor as men and journalists. Dr. Baird, of the board of health, who has been in charge of the records, certifies to the same thing; so does Dr. Martin, chief inspector, whose watchfulness has been constant.

In the fullest terms we defy any person, at home or abroad, to produce even reasonable suggestion of a case that has not been reported in our columns. If anyone will give us a clue to any case that we have not reported, we will publish what they write, follow out their clue, and give the result of our search in these columns. The fact is there has not been a single supposed case, nor incident. In accordance with our oft-declared idea of the duty of a public journal, we have printed the whole truth from the first case to the last, and the man who asserts differently utters a falsehood, either through ignorance or malice.

Now let us compare the truth with the absurd rumors of 400 cases in all and 100 cases in one day, and so on. There have been, up to this writing, less than sixty cases of small-pox or varioloid in Atlanta, during the two months over which the record is spread. There have been less than a half dozen white cases, and these were persons who refused to be vaccinated. There are now thirteen physicians under pay of the city devoting their whole time to free vaccination, and going from house to house. Under these circumstances there has been no temptation to suppress the truth. The real situation was so much better than the rumors, and so little of real danger to it, that we need nothing but to get the truth before the public. There is no alarm in the city—the 50,000 inhabitants not one man, woman or child has left the city for safety, and none think of leaving. In other words, there's more excitement out of Atlanta than in it, by a hundred times.

## A NEW DEPARTMENT.

The house has passed with only seven dissenting votes the bill to change the agricultural bureau that Dr. Loring has charge of into an executive department. The course of the debate and the votes in the house show that this one of those bills that everybody who has political ambition prefers to support; and there are, therefore, no grounds for expecting its rejection in the senate.

We have the bill before us. It provides that the new secretary shall organize four bureaus, namely:

First. The bureau of agricultural products which shall include divisions of botany, entomology and chemistry, and the chief of which bureau, who shall be a practical agriculturist, shall investigate the modes of farming in the several states and territories, and shall report such practical information as shall tend to increase the profits of the farmer respecting the various methods; the crops most profitable in the several sections; the preferable varieties of seeds, vines, plants and fruits; fertilizers; implements; buildings; and similar matters.

Second. The bureau of animal industry, to be in charge of a competent veterinary surgeon, who shall investigate and report upon the number, value and condition of the domestic animals of the United States; their protection, growth and use; the causes, prevention or cure of contagious, communicable or other diseases; and the kinds, races or breeds best adapted to the several sections for profitable raising.

Third. The bureau of lands, the chief of which shall investigate and report upon the resources or capabilities of the public or other lands for farming, stock raising, timber, manufacturing, mining, or other industrial uses. And all powers and duties vested in the commission now known as the geological survey, together with all clerks, employees, and agents, and all instruments, records, books, papers, and so forth, are to be transferred to the department of agriculture. And the secretary may, through this bureau, institute such investigations and collect such information, facts, and statistics relative to the mines and mining of the United States as may be deemed of value and importance.

Fourth. The bureau of statistics, the chief of which shall collect and report the agricultural statistics of the United States; and, in

addition, all important information or statistics relating to industrial education and agricultural colleges; to labor and wages in this and other countries; to markets and prices; to modes and cost of transporting agricultural products and live stock to their foreign markets; to the demand, supply and prices in foreign markets; to the location, number and products of manufacturing establishments of whatever sort, the sources of raw material, methods, markets and prices; to such commercial or other conditions as may affect the market value of farm products or the interests of the industrial classes of the United States. And the secretary is authorized to establish such divisions in this bureau, and to make such monthly or other reports, as he shall deem most effective for the prompt dissemination of such reliable information respecting crops and domestic and foreign markets as will be of service to the farmers or other industrialists of the United States.

The bill was reported and pushed through by Representative Anderson of Kansas, who by the way is not a practical farmer. He was, however, for six years president of the Kansas agricultural college, and has carefully studied agricultural matters. Most of the speeches in favor of the bill were delivered by lawyers; but this fact serves to show that the bill will encounter very little opposition in the senate, and that Mr. Arthur will soon be called upon to nominate an additional cabinet officer.

AN exchange, alluding to the recent death of Mrs. Ida Greeley Smith, the eldest daughter of Horace Greeley, after paying a high tribute to her physical and mental endowments, to her social culture—says that the caricatures aimed at her father by a partisan press wounded her sorely. This of course, is an allusion to the work of Thomas Nast, who has for years been employed at a high salary to slander honest people. The merit of these pictorial slanders lay, not in the art with which they were presented, for their art is that of a tyro, but in a certain elemental and ingrained coarseness defying reason and refinement and trenching largely upon the domain of vulgarity and blackguardism. In some of his cartoons, Nast, with the egotism that always lurks behind such typical coarseness, has presented his own portrait, and it is not a pleasant affair to look upon or to remember. But the portrait of his mental condition is even worse. With no knowledge and therefore no appreciation of the large latitude and liberty of thought underlying everything American—a latitude and liberty that have their nucleus in a nationality that depends upon the co-operation of individuals and communities and not upon the will of a sovereign—it is impossible that Mr. Nast should understand the people or the institutions among which he has sought his fortune. Doubtless he could illustrate sympathetically the political condition of Bavaria or some other German municipality where patriotism drowns itself in the dregs of beer, but America is too large and too free for his comprehension. There is no room in our politics, or in our caricature, or in any department of our growth for the development of what is sinister, and it so happens that the fate of Nast as a caricaturist is not greatly different from that of Conkling as a politician. Both betray an astounding lack of sensibility in dealing with their fellow-men, and the motives of both have a sinister basis. Thus Mr. Conkling is scorned by a general public, and Nast is gradually disappearing from the pages that once reeked with his hired wrath.

With all his faults of style and temper, Horace Greeley was one of the most engaging figures of a period of storm and gloom. He was honest, earnest and incorruptible, a lover of his fellow-man—an American—and it is not necessary for any friend of his family to announce that the coarse and indecent attacks of Nast should have sunk deep in the hearts of his devoted daughters, Ida and Gabrielle; indeed, it is to be regretted that the avowed slanders have been made, for if it should meet the eye of Nast, he will no doubt regard it as merely an other tribute to the vulgar impulse which he calls his art. What does it matter to such a man that a generous or a tender heart has been made to bleed by his coarseness, so long as he receives the applause of the beer saloons? We may depend upon time, however, to set all things even.

SOME ANIMAL STATISTICS. According to some tables read in the house of representatives last week Georgia had on the first day of last January 27,500 milch cows, worth \$14.50 a head, or having a total value of \$400,625. The cheapest cows were found in Florida, where the average price is \$12.20. The cows of New Jersey are worth \$35.50 a head, and those of Ohio \$31.37. New York has more cows than any other state. Iowa being second, Pennsylvania third, Illinois fourth, and Ohio fifth. New York has 1,474,700 cows that are valued at \$31.43 apiece, or \$46,349,821. The entire country owns 12,611,148 cows.

Of oxen and other cattle Georgia had at the beginning of the year 408,900 head, valued at \$8.50 each, or \$3,481,302. Florida and Mississippi are the only states that have lower-priced oxen than Georgia. Texas leads all the states in the number of cattle other than milch cows. She has 3,900,900, at an average price of \$12.54, making a grand total of \$50,044,632. The only other states that possess more than a million head are Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. The number in the country is 20,626,140.

Georgia had on the first day of the year 1,650,000 hogs, worth three dollars apiece. Illinois, Iowa and Missouri are the great hog states. The other states that have more than a million are North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas and Nebraska. The average value of hogs ranges from \$2.50 in Florida to \$13.72 in New Hampshire and \$15.50 in Massachusetts. There are nearly 34,000,000 hogs with bristles in the country.

THERE is a convention in Atlanta in June which the conditions may attend if they see proper, but like to be in court, so as to hear both sides, but expects to be dealt fairly with, on referring to the published letters concerning Mrs. Scoville in New York, he says he thought she acted cranky last month.

AT her first appearance since the death of her husband, on the stage of Albert Hall, London, Madame Nilsson was dressed in deepest mourning, and her first notes betrayed her agitation by a tremulous quaver. But she soon bravely conquered

ger of infection, and sent him to his duties as much able man.

THE able professors of garden seeds who now in the congress have voted to keep Thomas Jefferson's grave green with a \$10,000 monument. Taking everything into consideration the amount is rather shabby.

COLONEL MARCELLUS THORNTON has issued a paragraph to the effect that the June convention of syndicates and coalition is to be held small-pox or no small-pox. Such languid valor shows that Colonel Farrow and Colonel Thornton mean business.

We endeavored to say the other day that one or two joints of hard backbone among the democrats in congress would be the means of generating a boom for 1884. Our commentators held a consultation with the professor, and the result is a statement to the effect that one or two "pints" of backbone will accomplish the desired object. In this shape, the paragraph has been going the rounds, showing that our gifted composition and proof-reader know how to fill long felt wants and things of that sort.

ENGLISH consumers complain that leather is found in American sausage. It is doubtful whether the leather is genuine or whether it is merely a sample of republican cheek.

It makes no difference whether the members of the coalition convention come as republicans or as allied democrats—they must submit to vaccination. Only those who are able to show a presentable scar are allowed to engage in any branch of politics in Atlanta. This may seem cruel at first glance, but the able coalition delegates will like it when they get used to it.

WITH \$100,000 worth of Peruvian company scrip in his breeches pocket, it stands to reason that Senator Blair of New Hampshire, is innocent of the great transgression. In addition to his other innocence, Blair is a sort of one horse republican.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to vaccinate delegates to the coalition convention as rapidly as they arrive. They will be well taken care of during convalescence, and only genuine quills will be used upon them.

It is understood that Senator Pendleton is inclined to go in cahoots with the Hon. Jack Kelly. So far as we know there is no objection to this. For Kelly is justly like to make Mr. Pendleton president as anybody else.

SPEAKING of Tammany, it is hardly too much to say that there is not a thoughtful democrat in the country who wouldn't rather see the party defeated for twenty years to come than to submit to the dictation of John Kelly.

As the delegates to the coalition convention are to be vaccinated promptly upon their arrival, it is to be hoped that they will return to their various homes better men and more vigorous patriots.

JIM BENNETT sailed to Washington in his yacht the other day, and the administration had another opportunity to have a nice cool spree.

COLONEL JOHN ESTES COOPER appeals to an impartial public to still believe the lie about John Smith and Pocahontas.

The electric light has thus far failed to drive Edison's own gas out of use.

It is about time for Colonel Farrow to begin to scratch a hole for the coalition.

MR. HILL'S CONDITION. Special Dispatch to THE CONSTITUTION.

EVANSTON, ILL., May 11.—There is no material change in Mr. Hill's condition. He is somewhat stronger, suffers less pain, the wound is healthy and the granulations are properly going on. He himself is somewhat more hopeful. It will be impossible to give a definite opinion for some time.

B. H. HILL, JR.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN THE CITY.

MR. A. B. LATHROP, of Kingston, Canada, is at the Kimball.

TYLER COOPER is the only member of the Cincinnati in Atlanta.

MR. J. H. HUBBELL and family, of Boston, are stopping at the Kimball.

COLUMBIAN BROTHERTON will be the heaviest member of the coalition.

COLONEL VIRGIL POWERS and Mr. J. Everingham Wadley, of Macon, are at the Kimball.

MR. JOHN H. JAMES is attending the convention of Georgia railroad stockholders at Augusta.

COLLECTOR CLARK was notified by the commissioner yesterday to be prepared to turn the revenue office over to Mr. Johnson on the 20th inst.

BISHOP BECKWITH is in Athens.

COLONEL WILLIAM M. WADLEY is not looking very well.

CHARLES H. VARNER, ordinary of Schley county is dead.

REV. SAM. JONES has been talking to the Rev. in Eaton.

MR. J. H. HARDEN sold one stick of timber in Darien last week for \$55.

J. T. TINSOR, is presented for legislative promotion in Upson county.

COLONEL H. W. BAKER county, denies completely with the coalition.

MRS. NUTTING, wife of Mr. C. A. Nutting, of Macon, died last Tuesday night.

PATONSON will listen to a lecture from Colonel W. F. Jenkins, before the Young Men's Y.M.C.A. to-night.

COLONEL ROBERTS, of Eastman, is aspiring to succeed Judge Tate at the expiration of his present term.

WORTH, the Paris man-milliner, is in failing health.

WHITELAW REID is writing a life of Hon. James G. Blaine.

CLIFTON R. BRECKENRIDGE, son of the late John C. Breckinridge and prospective candidate for congressman at large in Arkansas, spent his boyhood days in the Confederate army and had a rough time of it for some years afterward; but he is now a well-to-do planter, with ornate gifts like his father, and an abundance of practical experience, which has been together in a much harder school than his father ever knew.

LIEUTENANT DE LONG looked a little over thirty years of age. His features were well rounded, inclining to fullness, with a broad, firm under jaw, bespeaking a wealth of determination and a deep, dark brown moustache. On the bridge of a rather plump-looking nose he wore a pair of spectacles, partly concealing a pair of expressive dark eyes. His short hair was dark brown.

KING KALAKAUA sent to New Bedford, Connecticut, to have built a boat which he expected to use in running between the Sandwich Islands. The boat is sharp at both ends like a whale boat, thirty-two feet long, five feet eight inches breadth and two feet six inches deep. It is of beautiful model, constructed of white pine and cedar, and is double-ended, and a big sail seventeen feet long, the foot and twenty-two feet high.

How Gilbert and Sullivan write their comic operas together is described by Mr. Celler. "They sit down and talk and smoke innumerable cigarettes together," he says, "while they are getting together. Sullivan screws his glass into his eye, looks at Gilbert critically for a moment, and says, 'I have an idea. I really don't know what it is, but I want the girl to say something like this, "I've been really doing something like this, "and by the way, I want you to write something for that chorus—something that they can sing in a sort of a chorus, and I want you to write some cigarettes till the opera is evolved."

McDuffie Journal.

There is one unfortunate man in the state more anxious than all others for the election of General Garret to the office of governor, that man must be Ed Cox, who is in the penitentiary for life for killing Colonel Bob Alston.

Mr. Spear's Last Chance.

Montevideo Weekly.

Mr. Emory Spear, of the ninth, seems to be trying to see how radical he can be. Dr. Felton used to vote with the democrats on all test questions, but Mr. Spear seems to take a pleasure in going with the radicals on all such occasions. Let him make hay while the sun shines. He will hardly have another chance so far as going to congress from the ninth is concerned.

Mr. Stephens Will Pull Through.

Augusta Chronicle.

Mr. Stephens' thousands of friends in Georgia will learn with pain of his accident at the capital. Mr. Stephens possesses the pluck of a giant and has already been through enough to kill ten men. We trust he will safely emerge from the great man. Mr. Stephens is leading now upon the great man of the people and, politically, never makes a slip.

Why They Vail.

Hawkins Dispatch.

The Enbridge Democrat truthfully says that "if the so-called 'independent movement' in Georgia was headed by anybody except disappointed office-seekers it would doubtless take better with the people. It is the fact that the independent movement is headed by disappointed office-seekers, but now that the flesh-pots are without their reach, they are for independence and reform. The Devil might as well go to preaching reform."

Drawing the Line.

New Haven Register.

"Rosalia, my dear," said her mother, who was sweeping out the front hallway, "does this letter belong to your father's overcoat?"

The maiden blushed deeply, but quickly recovering her presence of mind, answered:

"Papa, you have a right to know. He was only beginning the letter at the door of the landscape."

Heavy Purchase of Wheat by Indianapolis Parties.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

He is dead, the beautiful youth.

The heart of honor, the tongue of truth, the eye of light and life of all.

Whose voice was like a bugle call, whose eyes were like the sun, whose heart was like the sea, whose soul was like the sky.

Only last night, as we rode along, down the dark of the mountain gap, to visit the picket guard at the ford, a little fellow in a blue uniform, he was humming the words of some old song:

"Two red roses he had on his cap, and a good blue coat at the point of his sword."

Sudden and swift a whirling ball came out of the darkness and fell still; something he heard in the darkness fall, and for a moment his blood grew chill; he spoke in a hoarse voice, and he spoke in a room where some one is lying dead; but he made no answer to what I said.

We lifted him to his saddle again, and down the mist and the rain he carried him back to the silent camp, and laid him as if asleep on his bed, and I saw by the light of the moon's lamp, two white roses upon his cheeks, and one white rose upon his breast, blood red!

And I saw in vision how far and fleet that fatal bullet had sped, and how it had reached a town in the distant north, till it reached a house in a sunny street, till it reached a room that seemed to beat without a murmur, without a cry.

And a bell was tolled in that far-off town, and the neighbors wondered that she should die, and the neighbors wondered that she should die, and the neighbors wondered that she should die.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Share speculation opened rather weak, and prices generally were 1/2 to 3/4 per cent lower than the closing quotations of yesterday, latter for Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western, while Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis opened one per cent higher. In the early trade an advance of 1/4 to one per cent was recorded, in which the Central and Denver and Rio Grande were most prominent, after which prices receded 1/2 to 1 per cent, New Jersey Central and Louisville and Nashville leading in the decline. After this speculation became very dull, and continued so during the rest of the day. After eleven o'clock the market was somewhat irregular, but placed in a weak position, and a remainder of the list sold up 1/4 to 1/2 per cent, better for Reading. From then to the close changes were only fractional, the general list in the final dealings selling off a small fraction. The market closed dull, with prices in the main 1/4 to 1/2 per cent higher than at yesterday's close, latter for Ohio and Mississippi. Transactions aggregated 180,000 shares.

Georgia 4s 100s 42 1/2  
Georgia 6s 100s 45  
Georgia 7s 100s 48  
Louisiana 4s 100s 40  
Louisiana 6s 100s 42  
Louisiana 7s 100s 45  
North Carolina 4s 100s 38  
North Carolina 6s 100s 40  
North Carolina 7s 100s 42  
South Carolina 4s 100s 35  
South Carolina 6s 100s 38  
South Carolina 7s 100s 40  
Tennessee 4s 100s 32  
Tennessee 6s 100s 35  
Tennessee 7s 100s 38  
Virginia 4s 100s 30  
Virginia 6s 100s 32  
Virginia 7s 100s 35  
West Virginia 4s 100s 28  
West Virginia 6s 100s 30  
West Virginia 7s 100s 32  
Alabama 4s 100s 25  
Alabama 6s 100s 28  
Alabama 7s 100s 30  
Arkansas 4s 100s 22  
Arkansas 6s 100s 25  
Arkansas 7s 100s 28  
California 4s 100s 20  
California 6s 100s 22  
California 7s 100s 25  
Colorado 4s 100s 18  
Colorado 6s 100s 20  
Colorado 7s 100s 22  
Connecticut 4s 100s 15  
Connecticut 6s 100s 18  
Connecticut 7s 100s 20  
Delaware 4s 100s 12  
Delaware 6s 100s 15  
Delaware 7s 100s 18  
Florida 4s 100s 10  
Florida 6s 100s 12  
Florida 7s 100s 15  
Illinois 4s 100s 8  
Illinois 6s 100s 10  
Illinois 7s 100s 12  
Indiana 4s 100s 6  
Indiana 6s 100s 8  
Indiana 7s 100s 10  
Iowa 4s 100s 4  
Iowa 6s 100s 6  
Iowa 7s 100s 8  
Kansas 4s 100s 3  
Kansas 6s 100s 4  
Kansas 7s 100s 5  
Kentucky 4s 100s 2  
Kentucky 6s 100s 3  
Kentucky 7s 100s 4  
Louisiana 4s 100s 1  
Louisiana 6s 100s 2  
Louisiana 7s 100s 3  
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New Jersey 7s 100s 3  
New Mexico 4s 100s 1  
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New York 4s 100s 1  
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Rhode Island 4s 100s 1  
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Utah 7s 100s 3  
Vermont 4s 100s 1  
Vermont 6s 100s 2  
Vermont 7s 100s 3  
Virginia 4s 100s 1















## MERCHANIS, LOOK!

Go to McBRIDE'S and secure right to manufacture CHERRY'S FRUIT DRIER. McBride offers large lot Chinese Making, direct importation, very low. FLY FANS, FILTERS, CLOCKS, CHINA, at factory prices.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

Victor Hugo and His Time—Barbous.....\$2.50  
Plain Speaking—Mulock.....1.00  
Bentley—"English Men of Letters".....75

Please send your address for Literary News for May and new Catalogue soon to be issued free.

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.,  
Bookellers, Art and Commercial Stationers,  
29 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.  
623 febls—dly up lat col sp

## WATCH REPAIRING.

## JEWELRY REPAIRING,

## AND MANUFACTURING.

Having a FACTORY our facilities are superior to any other establishment in the south.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,  
34 Whitehall St.  
feb 1—dly 1 col 8th p

## TIN ROOFING,

## SHEET IRON ROOFING,

## GRAVEL ROOFING,

Done with neatness and dispatch.

Orders from a distance solicited.

STEWART & SMITH,  
69 Whitehall street,  
Atlanta, Ga.  
apr 19—dly 8p 1st col un sev

## DIAMONDS,

## WATCHES,

## JEWELRY AND

## SILVERWARE.

A. F. PICKERT.

Fine Goods and no High Tone Prices.

No. 5 WHITEHALL STREET.  
jan 1—dly 8p un sev

## COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 1/2; in New York, at 12 1/2; in Atlanta, at 11 1/2.

Daily Weather Report.  
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL OFFICE, U. S. A.  
KIMBALL HOUSE, May 11, 1882, P. M.

NAMES OF STATION.

Barometer.

Wind.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Local Observations.

Time of Observation.

Time of Day.

Time of Night.

Time of Morning.

Time of Afternoon.

Time of Evening.

Time of Night.

Time of Morning.

Time of Afternoon.

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Time of Afternoon.

Time of Evening.

## CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON &amp; CO.

Just received beautiful Spring Styles Children's

## SHOES AND SLIPPERS

Ladies' Shoes and Slippers, Gents' Low Cut Shoes.

## NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. NOVELTIES IN HOSIERY AND NECKWEAR. PARASOLS.

## CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

Elegant Stock, New Designs in Wilton's, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, etc. WINDOW DRAPERY—Some New and Elegant Styles. MATTING—MATTING—Immensely stock, Good Qualities and New Designs. Also, AGENTS BUTTERICK PATTERNS. Give us a call.

## CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON &amp; CO.

Cypress Shingles and Lumber.

Special inducement offered dealers, contractors and builders. Cypress shingles lower than ever before offered in this market. All kinds of lumber proportionately low. Any kind of lumber line, from a tooth-pick to a saw-log, at the well stocked lumber yard of W. S. Bell, 147 Decatur street, may 12—dly

Subscribe for the Post-Appel.

If the people of Georgia would like a first-class newspaper that will give them all the news and both sides, and show up the reasons why they should support Hon. Alexander H. Stephens for governor, subscribe for the Atlanta Post-Appel. It is the cheapest first-class daily in the state. Only \$5.00 per annum, or \$2.50 for six months. Send a post-office money order to Post-Appel, Atlanta, Ga. may 12—dly

Laws Garden.

Twenty-five lots at auction to-day. See full description in ten cent column. may 12 H

Hillards.

One first-class second-hand carrom Billiard Table and new outfit for sale, by F. A. Hillborn, National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. may 12 H

Toccoa City has quarantined against Atlanta.

Please ladies and gentlemen, to take notice to buy your ticket via Clarksville for Tallulah Falls. No small pox or any other disease at Tallulah Falls. The pure mountain air and health prevails here, only.

Messrs. S. L. and J. S. Land, of Toccoa, the great dairymen of that section, will be at the Falls next Monday, May 15th, with six cows for the hotel. Please secure board with Mr. R. Pause for the season, if you can. He is the proprietor of that institution, this year.

Everybody takes the Northeastern railroad via Clarksville to the falls. may 12 H

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75 & \$1.00

COUNTERS

are attracting thousands to see them.

His Men's, Boy's and Children's ready-made Clothing department is now full. Men's, Boys' and Children's HATS a specialty, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

D. H. DOUGHERTY

A BIG STOCK OF

EMBROIDERY

AND

Ladies' and Misses

HOOPSKIRTS

received yesterday, 10th, inst.,

and any lady can tell you how I

sell Embroidery.

I am going to keep the

prices

DOWN!

ON MY

ENTIRE STOCK

until the people generally ac-

knowledge that this is

HEADQUARTERS

for good goods and

LOW PRICES.

LADIES'

"UNDERWEAR."

This department is a special-

ty, and low prices ditto.

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

Elegant Millinery Department

now glitters with all the new

styles of Spring Millinery. La-

dies will please call and examine

this splendid display of beauti-

ful goods. Also, sole agent in

and for Atlanta for the sale of

Mme. Demorest's Reliable Pat-

terns, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

38 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

may 12—dly 8p

may 12—dly 8p

may 12—dly 8p

may 12—dly 8p

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may 12—dly 8p

## PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

JOHN KEELY'S

## PARASOL STOCK

IS IMMENSE.

5,000 PARASOLS FOR SALE.

5,000 Bargains for as Many People

BARGAINS,

BARGAINS!

A Parasol for 10c!

A Parasol for any Price!

800 20-inch Silk Parasols, half price.

500 22-inch Silk Parasols, a great bargain.

750 24-inch Silk Parasols, half price.

Japanese Parasols, half price!

Gingham Parasols, away below value.

Silk Serge Parasols, extraordinary bargains.

Lined Parasols in Silk, Satin, Moire An-

tique, etc., great variety, very cheap!

Parasols trimmed in fringe—all styles.

Parasols, lace trimmed, superb goods.

Novelties in Parasols—all styles.

I WANT TO SELL

MORE PARASOLS

THAN ANY TWO HOUSES IN GEORGIA.

This Can Only be Done by Selling

Better Goods at Lower

Prices!

How this Can be Done, Does not Concern

Anybody. I am Going to do It!

Mourning Parasols in fine variety.

Ladies' Gingham and Silk Umbrellas in ex-

cellent variety.

DON'T BUY A PARASOL UNTIL YOU

HAVE INSPECTED THE STOCK AND

PRICES, AT

JOHN KEELY'S.

Commissioner's Sale.

E. T. Coam et al. vs. The Atlanta Cotton Factory

Company. Bill for foreclosure, etc. In the

Circuit Court of United States, Northern Dis-

trict of Georgia.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE RENDERED

in the above stated cause at the March Term,

1882, of said Court, we, the undersigned as Spec-

ies Commissioners named in said decree, will sell a

public outcry on the premises, in the city of Atlan-

ta, county of Fulton, State of Georgia, on THUR-

SDAY, the 6th day of JULY, A. D. 1882, at twelve

o'clock M., the following property, to wit:

That property situated in the city of Atlanta, on

Marquette street, known as the Atlanta Cotton Fac-

tory, particularly described as follows: Certain

land in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton

and State of Georgia, situate, lying and being

in land lot seventy-eight (78) of the (14) fourteenth

district of Fulton county, known as early lot num-

ber thirty-seven (37) and part of city lot thirty

eight (38) fronting on the southwest side of Marquette

street, commencing at J. W. Craig's line on the

southwest side of Marquette street and running

southwest along W. Craig's and A. Leyden's line

two hundred and seventy-nine and eighty-eight

feet (278 1/2 feet) to the right of way of the Western

and Atlantic Railroad; thence northwest along

said right of way two hundred and sixteen and

one-tenth feet (216 1/10 feet) to Cain street; thence

northeast along the line of Cain street two hundred

and fifty-one feet (251 feet) to the southeast corner

of Cain and Marquette streets; thence southeast

along Marquette street thirty-four feet (34 feet)

more or less to Macaulay's line; thence southwest

along Macaulay's line one hundred and fifty-five

feet (155 feet); thence southeast along Macaulay's

line fifty feet; thence northeast along Macaulay's

line one hundred and fifty-five feet (155 feet) to

Marquette street; thence southeast along the line of

Marquette street one hundred and twenty-one and

seven-tenths feet (127 7/10 feet) to the starting point, being

the same property purchased from James Coyne,

trustee, Richard Peters and Geo. W. Adair; deeds

recorded in Fulton county, Book 1, page 12 and

Book 2, page 505, together with all the Machinery

of every kind in said Factory building used in

connection therewith and in running the same.

The Factory building is built of brick, fronting

on Marquette street and back to the right of way

of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It has

capacity for 20,000 spindles. The engine and boiler

are about 40-horse power. There is put up and in

actual operation the machinery for picking, card-

ing, spinning and weaving to the extent of about

10,000 spindles.

The sale will embrace the real estate described,

all the machinery of every kind used in operating

said mill, all raw material on hand and in process